E, F, G, H, let perpendiculars Aα, Bβ, &c. be erected, by whoſe intervals the extent of the ſeveral Colours ſet underneath againſt them, is to be repreſented. Then divide the line Aα in ſuch proportion as the numbers 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, &c. ſet at the points of diviſion denote. And through thoſe diviſions from Y draw lines 1 I, 2 K, 3 L, 5 M, 6 N, 7 O, &c.

Now if A 2 be ſuppoſed to repreſent the thickneſs of any thin tranſparent Body, at which the outmoſt violet is moſt copiouſly reflected in the firſt Ring, or Series of Colours, then by the 13th Obſervation H K, will repreſent its thickneſs, at which the utmoſt red is moſt copiouſly reflected in the ſame Series. Alſo by the 5th and 16th Obſervations, A 6 and H N will denote the thickneſſes at which thoſe extreme Colours are moſt copiouſly reflected in the ſecond Series, and A 10 and H Q the thickneſſes, at which they are moſt copiouſly reflected in the third Series, and ſo on. And the thickneſs at which any of the intermediate Colours are reflected moſt copiouſly, will, according to the 14th Obſervation, be defined by the diſtance of the line A H from the intermediate parts of the lines 2 K, 6 N, 10 Q, &c. againſt which the names of thoſe Colours are written below.

But further, to define the latitude of theſe Colours in each Ring or Series, let A 1 deſign the leaſt thickneſs, and A 3 the greateſt thickneſs, at which the extreme violet in the firſt Series is reflected, and let H I, and H L, deſign the like limits for the extreme red, and let the intermediate Colours be limited by the intermediate parts of the lines 1 I, and 3 L, againſt which the names of thoſe Colours are written, and ſo on: But yet

yet with this caution, that the reflections be ſuppoſed ſtrongeſt at the intermediate Spaces, 2 K, 6 N, 10 Q, &c. and from thence to decreaſe gradually towards theſe limits, 1 I, 3 L, 5 M, 7 O, &c. on either ſide; where you muſt not conceive them to be preciſely limited, but to decay indefinitely. And whereas I have aſſigned the ſame latitude to every Series, I did it, becauſe although the Colours in the firſt Series ſeem to be a little broader than the reſt, by reaſon of a ſtronger reflexion there, yet that inequality is ſo inſenſible as ſcarcely to be determined by Obſervation.

Now according to this deſcription, conceiving that the rays originally of ſeveral Colours are by turns reflected at the Spaces 1 I L 3, 5 M O 7, 9 P R 11, &c. and tranſmitted at the Spaces A H I 1, 3 L M 5, 7 O P 9, &c. it is eaſy to know what Colour muſt in the open Air be exhibited at any thickneſs of a tranſparent thin body. For if a Ruler be applied parallel to A H, at that diſtance from it by which the thickneſs of the body is repreſented, the alternate Spaces 1 I L 3, 5 M O 7, &c. which it croſſeth will denote the reflected original Colours, of which the Colour exhibited in the open Air is compounded. Thus if the conſtitution of the green in the third Series of Colours be deſired, apply the Ruler as you ſee at $\pi \varrho^{\sigma} \varphi$, and by its paſſing through ſome of the blue at π and yellow at σ, as well as through the green at ϱ, you may conclude that the green exhibited at that thickneſs of the body is principally conſtituted of original green, but not without a mixture of ſome blue and yellow.